SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.).... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,).... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its" not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster responsible to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:1

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DRS. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 7.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

THE LOST CREED.

"I LOVE ONLY YOU."

Love only you? 'Tis asking more,
Believe me, as I live,
Than Constancy has got in store,
Or faith knows how to give.
The daisy fair, the tulp tall,
The lily bright with dew—
What! slight the whole—rose, pink, and all—
And love but only you?

As fables say, in days of yore,
When Love with Beauty strayed,
The maid believed the vows he swore,
The youth believed the maid;
But neither now the book can find
From which fond trust they drew,
And both have lost from heart and mind,
The creed "I love but you."

Of houri hearts, an hundred score
Are in the Moslem heaven;
The priest had never less than four,
The prophet less than seven;
When but for one the patriarch prayed,
Kind fate assigned him two;
I'd be afraid, my charming maid,
To love but only you.

"Still only you?" Was ever man
Perplexed like this before?
By Jove! I'll love you all I can,
And who can promise more?
I'll call you mine, dove, dear, divine;
But, honor bright and true,
I do declare, I dare not swear
To love but "only you."

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen—
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put then the shadow from thy brow:
No night but hath its morn.

Have faith. Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love. And not alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call;
And scatters, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave the lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges cease to roll,
Light when thou else were blind.

Miscellaneous.

EMPRESS AND EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

BY BURLEIGH.

The most popular lady in France, without question, is the Empress. She is benignant intellectual, and handsome. Her beauty i a style that will not fade. She is really a woman of talent. She is the wisest and most practical of the Imperial advisers. She sits at the Council Board, and discusses with the ministry matters of State. She has often presided as Regent, in the absence of the Emperor. She is prompt and efficient, presides with great tact, and holds the Imperial Senate sharply to the questions her husband wishes discussed. In appearance, she is in marked contrast to the nobility of France. She is tall and genteel in form, a complexion of alabaster whiteness, and a peculiar taste in dressing that the word Elegant fitly represents. On the other hand, the French ladies are short and fat, with a dumpy kind of look, an untidy way of wearing their hair, and an expression of coarseness on their features. They have great taste for other people, but very little for themselves. Were she dressed as plainly as a governess, and bore no insignia of royalty about her, the Empress would be at once selected in the midst of a thousand French women, by her personal appearance and her taste indicated in her dress. She is an active friend to all forms of want: she goes the rounds of the hospitals, private as well as national. She never goes empty handed, but, in the humblest abode, leaves some token of her kind heart. Her heroic conduct during the late visit of the cholera will never be forgotten. There was a panic in Paris, and even paid nurses fled from the bedside of the sufferers. Dressed in the simplest garb, the Empress went through all the cholera wards, administered cordials, medicines, and delicacies with her own hand; shamed the timid, called out the brave, allayed the panic, and became the idol of the nation. She understands the temper of France, and does much towards keeping down the discontent which always exists to some extent in the gay capital. The workmen must have work, or the Throne is insecure. The lovers of pleasure—and they are counted by tens of thousands—must have their amusements, or barricades fill the streets. The gay promenade from the gates of the Tuileries to the Triumphal arch, known as the Champ d'Elysee, is filled every day by an immense throng, who occupy the chairs that fill the entire pathway. On one side of this avenue are booths, and tents and gardens full of hobby horses, toys, mimic theatres, pantomime, and cheap amusements for the million. Along this Boulevard roll the carriages of the nobles and officers of State. Every day, the elegant cortege of the Empress can be seen rolling up and down this brilliant thoroughfare—sometimes the Emperor by her side, sometimes the Prince Imperial, often alone. While the Emperor sits crouched in the corner of his carriage, scowling a look of discontent and annoyance, the Empress is kind and complacent to all. Her forehead is broad and high, her look benignant, but searching. To the humblest sweep or workman who lifts his hat to her, she returns a gracious bow. On the day the Exposition was opened, she seemed to enjoy herself like a school-girl. Chatting with the exhibitors clapping her hands in ecstacy over some marvel of invention, tarrying behind while her silent husband strode on, running to overtake him, darting into this alcove and then into that, visibly excited at the hearty cheers from the English and Americans—who joined to give the royal pair a warm reception,—drinking in the full enjoyment of the occasion, and taking no care to conceal it. A devoted Catholic, she has a Protestant governess and tutor for the Prince Imperial.

The Emperor is stout and heavy. Those who talk of his breaking, and of his sickly and declining appearance, know nothing of what they speak. His look is that of talent and mental strength. No portraits do him justice. He is a bad walker. His legs are short and very disproportioned to his body, which gives him a diminutive look. He is fond of horseback riding, because he sits well and is a good rider. But he is seldom now on horseback except at reviews. His favorite horse is a bright bay, brought from Hungary. This horse is stout, strong and intelligent He understands the movements of the army as well as the General-in-Chief. No money could buy him. The Emperor seldom rides, except in state with his postillions and outriders. He dresses very plainly, usually in a black suit; latterly he affects the gray coat of his uncle. As a man he is not popular; he is cold, austere silent, and sullen. Lassitude and impatience blend in his dominion. He has the appearance of being tired. He is greeted with very little enthusiasm when he appears in public, partly from the fact that he pays no attention to the shouts of the populace. In his afternoon drives he comes out in state in an open carriage, and rides slowly, that the populace who never tire of looking on the imperial cortege, may be gratified.

In the Great Exposition there is a chapel fitted up for Protestant worship. It was dedicated by the United Protestant Church. The Earl of Shaftesbury, a peer of England presided at the opening. Bibles translated into every language are for sale, and Protestant books in every tongue. France is a Catholic country. Great efforts were made to prevent this feature of the exhibition from taking place. But the Emperor said that this was an exhibition for all nations, and every religion should be equally represented and have the fullest freedom. The Empress, as a friend of toleration, had much to do with this arrangement. No man in the world, probably, devotes more hours to business than the Emperor. He is the State. The ministers and senators are mere clerks to do his bidding. A portion of the day is devoted strictly to the affairs of government. A part of the Tuilries is the office of state. Guards tramp around; couriers come and go; the whole scene is lively and exciting till three o'clock, when the offices close, and the imperial carriage drives up for the usual ride.

The Tuilleries, now united with the Louvre, form a vast quadrangle. The portion fronting on the Champ d'Elysee is the imperial residence. It is shut off from the great square inside the quadrangle by a tall iron fence. Opposite the great gateway is the Arch of Victory erected by Napoleon the First, under which the Emperor's carriage drives. The rest of the palace is as little like the abode of royalty as can be imagined. There is no privacy about the palace. A narrow strip of ground, in which is grass and flowers, is shut off from the garden of the Tuileries by a low iron fence. The main entrance to the palace is in full view of the multitude, where men tramp all the day long, and vans, cabs, omnibuses, butchers' carts, and grocery wagons, cross and recross all the day. What are called the elegant gardens of the palace are simply a vast plot of ground inclosed within the iron gates without a spear of grass anywhere hard and coarse gravel meeting the eye in every direction, with immense elm trees growing up out of the hard unwilling soil. A sickly fountain, not over clean, does its best to mellow the hard aspect of the place.

In joining the Louvre with the Tuileries, the emperor has erected a gallery to his own name. He calls it the Gallery of Napoleon the Third. It is one of the most interesting spots in Paris. It is full of the trophies of the Idol of France, Here are seen various dresses of the emperor, from the garb he wore when, a subaltern, he saw the mob attack the Tuilleries, and lead Louis XVI. forth a prisoner, to the dress he wore at St. Helena. His camp stools and saddles—his chair as consul and throne as emperor—the robe in which he was crowned—his court dresses and royal saddles—the bed on which he slept—the cradle and court dress of the King of Rome. Hours can be spent with great interest in this gallery. It is usually filled with soldiers. Their love for the emperor is very touching. The iron fence that surrounds the Column Vendome is hung thick with garlands, which the soldiers place and renew from time to time. With uncovered head and silent tramp, they may be found in great numbers at the Tomb of the Great Captain whenever the public are admitted.

All the acts of Napoleon betray a sense of insecurity, and indicate that the tenure by which he holds his throne is not firm. When he became emperor his first act was to remove the pavement in front of his palace. The good work he has kept up till the stones have been taken from all the streets and boulevards, and the McAdamized pathway substituted. Immense boulevards, all radiating from a common centre, where cannon can be planted if need be, have replaced the narrow, dangerous streets, where crowds defied the authorities and hurled down huge stones on the soldiers. It was a long time before the Emperor felt safe in the Tuilleries. He does not even now use the state carriage. It is too magnificent, and has too many unwelcome associations connected with it to be in common use. It is not even kept in Paris, but is on show at Versailles. The Emperor rode in it at his marriage and at the christening of the Prince Imperial, but it is too suggestive for daily wear.

The Prince Imperial is a lad of about a dozen summers. He is handsome and manly. He has his mother's beauty, but bears about the same relation to his father in talent that the young King of Rome did to Napoleon the First. He has been taught self reliance, and does not regard himself as a boy. A toy carriage was made for him by one of the great builders of the city. In its way it was quite a gem. With the carriage came a couple of miniature ponies not much bigger than cats. The Prince turned away in disdain from the bauble, and ordered it to be placed in the stables on exhibition, where it now remains. He is the President of the Exposition. He has a complete establishment at Almy as Heir Apparent to the throne. He has fifty horses and ponies, and a complete set of carriages and outriders, all in imperial style. He is quite a soldier, is a member of the Imperial Guard, and can put a battallion through the exercise equal to any drill-master in the army.

A WAG strolling with a friend through a country church-yard called attention to a grave, the stone of which had no name or inscription on it. "This," said H., "is the grave of the notorious gambler, Mr.B——. You observe that there is no name recorded on the headstone, but I think I could suggest an appropriate epitaph.,,

"What would you suggest," inquired his friend.

"Waiting for the last trump."' was the reply.

A NOOSE-PAPER—A marriage certificate.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.

A Steam Man.

The following story of a remarkable mechanical invention is told by the Newwark (N. J.) *Advertiser*.

"Mr. Zadock Leddrich, a Newark machinist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. The history of this curious invention is as follows: Six years ago Mr. Deddriek, the inventor who is at present but twenty-two years of age, conceived the novel idea of constructing a man that should receive its vitality from a perpetual motion machine. The idea was based on the well-known mechanical principle that if a heavy weight be placed at the top of an upright slightly inclined from a vertical, gravitation will tend to produce a horizontal as well as a vertical motion. The project was not successful. However, by observing carefully the cause of the failure, preserving and perfecting the man-form, and by substituting steam in place of perpetual motion machine the present success was attained.

The man stands seven feet nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring and thrown forward by a spring and thrown forward by the steam. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute. As this would be working the legs faster than would be safe on uneven ground, or on Broad street cobble stones, it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of five hundred revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute.

The fellow is attached to a common Rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron, fastened in the usual manner to the front of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular sustaining bar, which passes around the waist, and in which the man moves so as to face in any direction. Besides these motions, machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a verticle nearly forty-five degrees. This is done in order to enable it to ascend or descend all grades. To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which effectually prevent slipping. The whole affair is so firmly sustained by the shafts and has so excellent a foot hold that two men are unable to push it over, or in any way throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly, it is provived with two appliances, one of which will as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position.

"An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash-board, and within easy reach of the front seats, sustains two miniature pilot wheels, by the turning of which these various motions and evolutions are directed. It is expected that a sufficiently large amount of coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine for a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day.

"In order to prevent the 'giant' from frightening horses by his wonderful appearance, Mr. Deddrick intends to clothe it, and give it, as nearly as possible, a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are necessarily heated will be encased in felt or woolen under garments. Pantloons, coat and vest of the latest styles, are provided. Whenever the fires need coaling, which is every two or three hours, the driver stops the machine, descends from his seat, unbuttons 'Daniel's' vest, opens the door, shovels in the fuel, buttons up the vest and drives on. On the back between the shoulders the steam cocks and guages are placed. As these would cause the coat to set awkwardly a knapsack has been provided that completely covers them. A blanket neatly rolled up and placed upon top of the knapsack perfects the delusion. The face is moulded into a cheerful countenance of white enamel, which contrasts well with the dark hair and moustache. A sheet iron hat with a guage top acts as a smoke stack.

"The cost of this 'first man' is $2,000, though the makers, Messrs. Deddrick & Grasse, expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repair, for $300. The same parties expect to construct, on the same principle, horses which will do the duty of ten or twelve ordinary animals of the same species. These it is confidentially believed, can be used alike before carriages, street cars and plows. The man now constructed can make his way without difficulty over any irregular surface whose ruts and stones are not more than nine inches below or above the level of the road."

A TRAVELLER.—Mr. Christian Friedrich Schaffer, a German traveller, arrived in Melbourne, having come overland from Sydney, the greater part of the way on foot. Mr. Schafer is of dwarfish stature, from the effects of an accidental injury to the spine, received in youth; but in spite of this physical drawback he has, during the last fifteen years, travelled over a great part of the surface of the world, and mostly as a pedestrian. He has in this manner passed through every country in Europe, through Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, North Africa, and across the width of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on foot, and alone. He has, in the course of his wanderings, compiled a large mass of observations on the customs and character of the various populations through which he has passed; and, moreover, carries with him a book of credentials, in which his passports are attached, and in which he has an assemblage of autographs of potentates, embassadors, generals, governors, consuls, mayors and mandarins, which, when his tour is completed, will be a unique and most interesting collection. He proposes to make a complete tour of these colonies, and to pass through Eastern Asia (India and China), finishing his long ramblings by a bold journey on foot through Russian Tartary back to his home.

THE *Portland Press* says that present indications are that the constabulary law, at least will be considerably modified next winter, if not altogether abolished, and that the action taken will meet the full approbation of many of the leaders in the temperance reform.

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

The *Reformed Church Monthly* is the title of a new magazine just commenced at Philadelphia, under the editoral control of Rev Dr. Bomberger, Prof. J. H. Good, and Rev. J. H. Klein. Its professed aim and character are indicated by its name. We copy from it the following statistics:

A *general* review of the statistics of Christianity at the present time will be an appropriate preface to facts of a more special character. The figures will be regarded of course, as presenting the closest known approximation to facts.

The population of the world may be set down at 1,285,000,000. In a religious view these are classified as follows:

Nominally Christian,..... 358,668,000
This includes:
The Evangelical Catholic Church,
(mostly members,)..... 94,855,000
The Romish Church, (population,)... 182,041,000
The Greek Church,..... 75,000,000

N. B.—In the Romish and Greek Churches the whole population is given. In the Evangelical Churches only the actual members are commonly reckoned. Hence the apparent numerical difference.

The Evangelical Catholic Church may be classified under the following heads:

Reformed, numbering 15,200,000. This includes the following branches:

1. Churches bearing the general title Reformed, as that of Germany, Switzerland, France, Holland, Hungary, etc., in Europe, and the Reformed (Dutch) and (German) Reformed Churches in America, 13,300,—000.

2. The various branches of the Presbyterian Church, in Scotland, England, Ireland, America, and mission stations, numbering in members, 1,900,000.

Lutherans, numbering 27,584,000. Under this title are included the Lutheran Churches of Germany proper, Sweden, Norway, and other European countries, and of America.

Episcopalians, including the Church in Great Britain, the Canadas, the United States, etc., numbering 14,200,000.

Methodists, of all branches, in the United States, and other countries, members, 2,916,763.

Baptists, members, of all branches in the United States, etc., 2,500,000.

Moravians, members, 100,000.

Congregationalists, members, 1,425,000.

In the preceding classification, the title *Evangelical Catholic Church*, has been intentionally used to designate what are commonly called *Protestant Churches*. This is, indeed, a somewhat new term. But it is so obviously proper on historical and doctrinal grounds that no defence of its use will be required. In comparison with the Romish and Greek Churches of Christendom have the best claim to true Catholicity, as well as all other essential attributes of the true Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. Of course, open and half-disguised advocates of Romanism will sneer at this as an unwarranted innovation upon long established usage. But their motive in any such ridicule, is sufficiently apparent. They are an willing to relinquish the prestige of the Catholic name assumed by the purely sectional Church of Rome. Let them prove our use of the title to be wrong. Until then this monthly will continue to call the various branches of Evangelical Protestantism the Evangelical Catholic Church.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE PAST YEAR—ŒCUMENICAL COUNCILS.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN will, in many respects, occupy in the church history of the nineteenth century a prominent place, but it will be chiefly noted for the number of important ecclesiastical assemblies which were held during the year. In all parts and in all divisions of the Christian world there is an irresistible tendency toward a more complete union, and a more perfect organization of those who are bound together by the same doctrinal views. In the Protestant world this universal desire led to another general meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, which was held at Amsterdam, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the world. The interest in the organization and the objects of the Alliance is obviously increasing in all the evangelical churches, and the common conviction that there should be periodical councils of delegates from all the evangelical churches of the world, is likely to secure soon a better organization of the Alliance, and a more general participation in its meetings.

One of the largest denominations of Christians, the Anglican Church, held, in 1867, the first general meeting of all its bishops. This first "Pan-Anglican Synod" is to be periodically followed by others, and was intended to be the first step toward the consolidation of the different branches of the Church into one communion with one common government. The hierarchial character of the Synod, which consisted of bishops only, gave great offence even to many members of the Church; but the idea that national barriers should not cause an absolute separation of members of the same creed, cannot fail to meet with both approval and imitation among other churches. The circumstance that the Anglican Church is in a state of transition—one party in it claiming a Protestant character for the Church, and the other disowning any communion or sympathy with Protestantism, and desiring a closer union with the Oriental churches—gives to the "Pan-Anglican Synod" a special importance. Many, both in the Anglican and in the Oriental Churches, expect that the Pan-Anglican meetings of Bishops will, in the course of time, be followed by joint meetings of Anglican and Eastern Bishops.

In the Church of Rome, the Pope has deemed it necessary, in view of the serious dangers threatening his temporal power, to call an assembly of all the Bishops of the Church of Rome. As the proceedings of all these meetings in the Church of Rome are secret, the interest in them is chiefly confined to the imposing ceremonies with which they are held. The meeting this year derives a somewhat greater importance from the fact that both the Pope and the Bishops expressed a desire for the speedy convocation of a regular Œcumenical Council, which it is thought may meet in the course of the year 1868.

FEMALE ATTIRE.—If women would only let their own hair be just bound down as a natural covering to their heads when out of doors, would clothe their bodies sensibly without pinching themselves into hideously unnatural shapes, would wear well-shaped boots in which they might walk comfortably and taste the pleasures of exercise, there would soon be an end to that representative class of the female sex about whom doctors know a great deal. The race of chlorotic girls, of ailing wives and inefficient mothers would be improved. The scrofulous, consumptive, dyspeptic, pimpled women who crowd the physicians waiting-rooms, and swallow every advertised remedy, from Pari's pills to Pancreatic emulsion, would no longer need medicine.—*Lancet.*

THEY WON'T TROUBLE YOU LONG.

Children grow up—nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that lad was playing with tops, a bouyant boy. He is a man, and gone now! There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made, it is like a raveling stocking: stitch by stich gives way till all are gone. The house has not a child in it—there is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing pellmell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls or strings left scattered about. Things are neat enough now. There is no delay for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task, before you lie down, of looking after any body and tucking up the bedclothes. There are no disputes to settle, no body to get off to school, no complaint, no importunities for impossible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged. There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet to clatter down the front stairs! Oh for some children's noise! What used to ail us, that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic, and reproving their slamming and banging the doors?

We wish our neighbors would only lend us an urchin or two to make a little noise in these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candle; a garden and no flowers; a vine and no grapes; a brook and no water gurgling and gushing in its chanel. We want to be tired, to be vexed, to be run over; to hear children at work with all its varieties. During the secular days, this is enough marked. But it is the Sabbath that puts our homes to the proof. That is the Christian family day. The intervals of public worship are long spaces of peace. The family seems made up on that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hands upon their heads. They seem to recognize the greater and lesser love——to God and to friends. The house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious thrill of children in it. But the Sabbath comes too still now. There is a silence that aches in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bedrooms are a world to orderly. There is too much leisure, and too little care. Alas! what mean these things? Is sombody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

BAR ANECDOTES.—The Philadelphia *North American* contributes another batch of anecdotes of the members of the bar, which we reproduce:

A celebrated lawyer of this city once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be *married*, a married woman who wanted a *divorce*, and an *old maid* who didn't know *what* she wanted.

"Mr. S. is a very *presentable* young man," said a fashionable lady to Mr. B. "Certainly," said the latter, "*by a grand jury.*"

An attorney had furnished the brief of a defendant to counsel, the counsel having examined it, made the following indorsement: "The *defendant has no case—abuse the plaintiff.*"

At a famous bar dinner, where the gentlemen were freely toasted, a famous punster drank "To the *Lees* of the Philadelphia Bar," which a lawyer of the name of Lee took in great dudgeon, and it led to a lasting feud.

A German applied to Judge Stroud to be relieved from sitting upon a jury. "What is your excuse?" said his Honor. "I can't speak English," was the reply. "You have nothing to do with speaking," said the Judge. "But I can't *understand good English?*" "That's no excuse," replied the Judge. "You are not likely to hear good English at this bar."

During the trial of Hadway for treason before Judge Grier, many of the jurors applied to be excused, at which the Judge became a little annoyed. Finally, Mr.—— applied in behalf of a highly respectable school teacher. "Tut! tut!" said the Judge, "can you give any possible reason why I should discharge this man?" "Yes," said Mr. B. "My reason is a proverbial reason"—"*That the schoolmaster should be abroad.*" He was discharged.

In a case of great irritation, one of the counsel, usually a mild and amiable gentleman, became so much excited as to seize a sheet of paper and threw it violently against his adversary, exclaiming, "There, now sir, consider yourself struck." "Very well," replied the other, with imperturable composure, "I do, and you will please to *consider yourself shot.*"

HOW A FRENCH OFFICER MARRIES.

An officer in the French army finds it no very simple matter to get married. He has first to make a formal request of his Colonel for permission. He certifies to the condition in life and moral stand of the bride elect. The Colonel sends the demand to the General commanding the department, who sends it to the General commanding the division. If the bride lives in another district, he writes to his fellow-officer of the division in which she does live. The demand then descends the scale from the Division General to the Brigadier, who writes to a *commandant de place*, who consults a commissioner of police and a mayor; then the mayor and commissioner reply to the *commandant de place* who replies to the Division General, who sends his answer to his *confrere*. The demand then goes to a marshal, and if he does not exact any further information, he proposes to the Minister of War to ratify the permission; coming from the hands of the postman, the packet is unsealed by a clerk, who adds a stamp, a subordinate reads it, sends it to another clerk, who puts a number above and records the number on another sheet of paper, with an analysis of the affair: this sheet is then signed by a chief and sub-chief, then goes to a director, who sends it to the *chef de bureau*, he gives it to his deputy, then an orderly clerk reinscribes the number of the packet, registers it, and sends it to another, who makes a report of the analysis. The three members of the last bureau then record the whole, the chief then signs it, submits it to the director, who submits it to the minister, who accepts or refuses. If the bride and groom are still living when the arrangements are concluded, and think it worth while to get married for the little time they have to live, the marriage is consummated.

MR. T. P. BARKAS states that the surface of the sun has become much disturbed, and that there is at present upon his disc a spot of remarkable magnitude and clearness. The approximate length of the spot is 50,000 miles, and its width 30,000; and so well defined is it, that it can easily be seen by the naked eye when protected by colored glass. The spot forms a beautiful object for telescopes of very moderate power.

TOBACCO AND "HARD TIMES."

Now-a-days how often do we hear people complaining of hard times! They are poor; they find it hard to provide for their daily wants; they have nothing to give to the cause of God. And yet how much of this want and destitution arises from their own bad habits! Just read the following paragraph:—

A merchant of New York, lately on a visiting and collecting tour in Illinois, was disgusted and shocked at the enormous tobacco chewing and smoking, which he day by day witnessed. It seemed to him a practice almost universally indulged in by young and old, in every rank and condition of life. One day this same merchant, while travelling from one place to another, on a railroad, resolved to find out how many persons in the car in which he was seated used this filthy weed. There were twenty-two men and two women present, and eighteen men of the number admitted that they used tobacco, at a cost in an aggregate, of three hundred and eighty-seven dollars per annum. Each man made his own individual estimate, which was given and put down in a memorandum-book, and the total footing was as we have stated. Now this would be an average of about seventeen dollars per individual. That would be too high an average estimate, of course, for the whole population of the State. At only three dollars for each inhabitant, the total would be three million dollars. Now, that enormous amount of money distributed in Illinois, would make easy times. We won't go into the subject of drinking, in this connection, further than to say we believe that it will cost Illinois two million dollars in rum, whisky, etc, to wash down, or wash out, the effect of the three million dollars thus wasted in tobacco.

WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

There are two kinds of winter in California, a wet and a dry winter. The present season has been a wet one, and its phenomena are peculiar. This wet winter opens with a severe rain-storm in December, which interrupts, mining and travel in the interior, floods many of the valleys, and does more or lesser damage to shipping and building along the coast. During this storm there falls upon the great water-shed of the Sierra Nevada from twenty to thirty inches of rain, which is thence drained into all its gorges, and poured at last into two principal valley channels of rather narrow and shallow dimensions. The flood that follows is simply inevitable. The flood of the present season has not been quite as disastrous is that of some previous winters, but the destruction has nevertheless been considerable. Probably thousands of square miles of bottom land along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their largest confluents are under water, and will remain so for a considerable time.

The mountain streams have risen from ten to twenty-five feet, and many bridges destroyed and mining claims filled up. The experience of former seasons has taught the people of these regions to adopt various precautions against disaster. Houses and cattle have been saved on mounds, and towns protected by levees. That of Sacramento has proved a complete defense this season, and other towns have also escaped the flood through the same means. So that taken altogether, there is reason to hope that the present winter, though nearly as wet, will not be nearly as destructive as those of some previous years, notably those of 1861-1862

A STUPENDOUS TUNNEL.—The most stupendous tunnel enterprise has lately been accomplished at the silver mines in the German Hartz Mountains. The mines were over 3,000 feet deep and the scarceity of fuel prevented the use of steam for pumping, which was done by water wheels, aided by tunnel drains. But the great depth reached in 1859 precluded further progress in that manner, and a tunnel was commenced for deep drainage which is just now finished. This tunnel is 22 miles long; two million cubic yards of solid rock were excavated, ten thousand pounds of powder used, and the linear extent of blasting holes drilled is 180 miles. Naturally, on the successful completion of this collossal work, thirty two thousand miners, whose livelihood is now assured for twenty years, celebrated the event with grand rejoicing. The mines can be worked until 1887 without steam, and they have been operated since the year 926 in continuous production.

A GENTLEMAN called on a rich miser and found him at the table endeavoring to catch a fly. Presently he succeeded in entrapping one, which he immediately put into the sugar-bowl and shut down the cover. The gentleman asked for an explanation of this singular sport. "I'll tell you," replied the miser, a triumphant grin overspreading his countenance as he spoke, "I want to see if the servants steal the sugar."

"BILL, did you ever go to sea?"

"I guess I did; last

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1868.

GRANT.

The evident aversion of General Grant to indicate his political proclivities has long been a source of annoyance to many good republicans. Though they felt that his views, judged of from his military record, could not be other than legal, his connection with the war office under the orders of the President raised apprehensions that were painful to every true and loyal man in the nation. Every act or word of Grant's that, under these circumstances, could even be construed as equivocal, was hailed by the copperhead enemies of the country with joy and heralded abroad through all their journals as sure signs that the General in chief of our armies was in sympathy with the conservative, or in other terms, disloyal element. The sphynx like attitude of General Grant has been doubtless, as his friends have always claimed, because of his reluctance to get into the political arena. Whatever his reasons for this singular reticence, the President has compelled him in self-defence, to define his position in regard to obedience to the laws of Congress. When it became necessary to choose between obedience to the President and obedience to the law, the great conqueror did not hesitate for a moment but promptly declared in favor of and obeyed the law without regard to Presidential wishes or orders. This has already brought down upon him the vituperation and abuse of all rebeldom including copperheadism. But Gen. Grant can bear it all and rejoice in it, for there is no surer evidence of a man's thorough loyalty than that he is soundly abused by the President and his copperhead parasites. Though Grant seldom speaks he has certainly spoken most opportunely this time. There is no act of a great soldier that so elevates him in the eyes of all men as implicit obedience to the existing civil laws whenever his active duties as a soldier in the field have ceased. There is no greater trial of a man's actual merit than the sudden transfer from the almost absolute power of a military commander in chief, where he is a law to himself, to the sphere of civil life where he is required himself to render the implicit obedience he has before been accustomed to require of others. Such acts gave to a Cincinnatus and a Washington the greater portion of their honor and glory. It was the conquest of self, the greatest of all victories. Grant's nomination by the republican party, before well nigh assured, is now as nearly a fixed fact as anything not yet done can be. No man in the nation has so strong a hold upon the hearts of the people, and now that his latest deeds have satisfied the most exacting of the leaders of the party, thus assuring unanimity in his nomination, there will be really no obstacle to his election. The hosts of treason he has completely routed before; this time he will utterly annihilate them as a party organization. With Grant as our leader in the coming campaign we look forward only to the most overwhelming and triumphant victory.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Republican administration in Pennsylvania has been characterized by large reductions of our State debt, the total abolition of taxes on real estate and numberless other improvements in our financial condition. All this has been done during, and immediately after one of the most terrible and expensive wars recorded in the annals of history. But it is not alone in the finances of our state that this spirit of economy has been made to tell. The national finances have also been managed with the same skill. True, while the war lasted and the nation was imperilled treasure was not spared, for it was economy then to do well and promptly whatever had to be done at all. But the moment the war ceased, the work of retrenchment began, armies were disbanded, useless supplies disposed of and our, whole armament, as rapidly as possible, was reduced to the lowest margin consistent with the public safety. The last Congress was thus enabled to reduce the public taxes the enormous amount of $120,000,000. The present session of Congress has already reduced the estimates for the Navy Department $20,000,000. It is estimated that the stoppage of contraction has saved the country $52,000,000, which we would have had to pay in interest on bonds which McCulloch would have issued to redeem the currency in pursuance of his contraction policy. Here is already an annual reduction of about $200,000,000, though the work of the present session has scarcely begun there is nothing surer than that the Internal revenue taxes will be largely reduced before Congress adjourns. Such acts of economy and retrenchment speak for themselves and place the record of the Republican party on the question of retrenchment in the fullest accord with its professions. Copperheads may prefer groundless charges of corruption and extravagance against us but our record is our most triumphant vindication.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION is again being agitated in Congress. The disclosures made in the Grant-Johnson correspondence show conclusively a deliberate design on the part of Johnson to defy the laws. It would seem from present indications that we owe it alone to Grant's firmness and determination to obey the law, that we are not at this moment engaged in an actual war, with Johnson in Control of the military power, resisting congress and the laws of the land and proclaiming himself Dictator. It seems that but for Grant we might at this moment be again involved in all the horrors of another civil war. If Congress once more brings up the Impeachment question it is to be hoped, the matter will not be permitted to rest until so dangerous and reckless a character as Johnson shall be regularly and fairly tried and removed from the position he has so shamefully abused and dishonored. While he fills the Executive chair the nation cannot have peace. He seems to delight in strife and turmoil and exerts all his ingenuity to prevent that condition of peace and tranquility which the country so much needs.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Congress has at last settled the contraction question by passing through both Houses the bill to suspend all further contraction of the currency. We showed conclusively some time ago, that, notwithstanding the contraction cry, there was not actually as much currency or circulating medium of any kind available for the transacting of the business of the country, in proportion to the extent of that business and the increased prices, as there had been before any greenbacks were issued. We also showed that McCulloch's insane and almost suicidal efforts at contraction had had no visible effect upon the price of specie or of the necessaries of life, and that the remedy for high prices was not to be found in that direction. Business prospects are already brightening under the feeling of confidence inspired by this timely action of Congress. Time and the laws of supply and demand will of themselves correct the high prices and the gold premium. May the time be far distant when we shall lose our present convenient and every way desirable national and Greenback currency. We want a better and more equal distribution of National Banks than at present exists, but nothing more disastrous to the business interests of the country could befall us than the abolition of our national currency. Let McCulloch now give his attention to the payment of the national debt instead of increasing it by borrowing money to withdraw our currency and fund it in interest bearing bonds.

W. B. REED, a Philadelphia copperhead, has just published another pamphlet, launched at the great historian, Bancroft, in defence of his grandfather's revolutionary record. Imagine what a deluge of pamphlets will be likely to flood the country when the grandsons of our copperhead cotemporaries, take up the gauntlet to defend the records of *their* grandfathers, during the past rebellion, against the impartial history of some future Bancroft! They will doubtless find quite as hard labor as Mr. Reed and much less sympathy. They will have more than faint heartedness to defend against, and infinitely less ground of defence. They will then doubtless learn the meaning of the word loyal, which copperheads of the present day seem utterly unable to comprehend.

GEN. GRANT and THE PRESIDENT.

The latest event of public interest has been the publication of the correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant in relation to the restoration of Secretary Stanton, and the promises alleged to have been made by Grant that he would either resign his position as Secretary of War *ad interim*, or compel Mr. Stanton to obtain possession of the office by legal process, should the Senate resolve to restore him.

The correspondence on this point, as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, enbraces two letters from Gen. Grant and one from the President.

The correspondence opens with a letter from General Grant to the President under date of January 25th, in which he requests the President to give him, in writing, the instruction he had previously given him verbally, not to obey any order from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless he (Grant) knew it came from the President. He states that he is induced to make this request in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations that have circulated through the press purporting to come from the President in relation to conversations held with him in his office or at Cabinet meetings, and remarks that what is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to, he states that some time after he assumed the duties of Secretary of war *ad interim*, the President asked his views of the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue to obtain possession of his office, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension. He expressed the opinion that he would have to appeal to the Courts to re instate him, but remarked that he had not particularly looked into the Tenure of-Office bill. Subsequently on reading the bill closely he found that he could not refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War, if Mr. Stanton was re-instated by the Senate, without violating the law, even though the President should order him to retain it, which, says Gen. Grant, "*he never did.*"

After having come to this decision he informed the President of the fact, and a long altercation ensued, in which Johnson insisted on his retaining possession of the office, under the plea that he had the right to make the appointment under the authority of the constitution, and that consequently the person appointed could not be governed by an act of Congress. This reasoning did not satisfy Gen. Grant, who replied that the law was binding on him whether constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. This conversation was on Saturday the 11th ult., and the Senate then had the re-instatement of Stanton under consideration. At its conclusion the President remarked to Grant that he would see him again. He says positively that he *did not* agree to call on the President on Monday. On Tuesday, the day Mr. Stanton re-entered the office of Secretary of War, Grant officially informed the President of that fact. Mr. Johnson sent back a message by the bearer stating that he wanted to see Grant at a Cabinet meeting that day. At this meeting the President gave a version of the understanding alluded to, in which he stated that Gen. Grant had agreed to hold on to the office until displaced by the Courts, or resign in time to allow the President to appoint some one else who would do so. Gen. Grant says he in no way admitted the correctness of the President's statement, though to soften the asperity of the contradiction he admitted the President might have understood that he meant to resist the re-instatement, but he further remarks, *I made no such promise.*

The President replies under date of January 31st., and says in relation to his first interview with General Grant on the subject of Mr. Stanton's re-instatement that they parted with the distinct understanding that if Grant should come to the conclusion that he would prefer not to be a part to the controversy that would grow out of resistance to Mr. Stanton's re-instatement, he was to notify Mr. Johnson, so as to give him ample time to make another appointment prior to the decision of the Senate. Other conversations were had between those parties on this subject, and on Saturday the 11th ult., the President says that General Grant repeated his promise and they parted with the distinct understanding that there should be a further conference on Monday. He says that this engagement was not fulfilled, and that he heard nothing from Grant until Tuesday, when he received official information from him that in consequence of the operations of the Tenure-of-office bill his functions as Secretary of War *ad interim*, had ceased. Mr. Johnson, in his account of what transpired at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th, flatly contradicts the statements of Gen. Grant, declaring that he (Grant) admitted that he had agreed to resign, in case he concluded not to resist Stanton's reinstatement, and that he also admitted that he had agreed to meet him, for the purpose of taking decisive action, on Monday the 13th inst.

He also says that Gen. Grant called upon him on Wednesday morning the 15th inst., in company with Gen. Sherman, and remarked while there, that an article published in the National *Intelligencer* of that date, purporting to be a report of the conversation the day before did him great injustice. After Gen. Grant had withdrawn, Johnson says he read the article in the *Intelligencer*, and found it substantially correct. He afterwards caused the article to be read to four of the five members of the Cabinet, who were present and they concurred in the accuracy of its statements.

General Grant replies to the President under date of February 3rd, reiterating his former statements and concluding as follows:

From our conversation and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the Governmen, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or, not doing so myself, surrender to one who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought; and it was to avoid this doubt, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you that I urged the appointment of Gov. Cox, believing that it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was that it was the good of the country, and not the office, the latter desired. On the 13th ultimo, in the presence of Gen. Sherman, I stated to you that I thought Mr. Stanton wou'd resign, but did not say I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with Gen. Sherman to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview alone with Mr. Stanton, which led me to the conclusion that any advice to him of this kind would be useless, and so informed Gen. Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood from him, in a conversation on the subject, immediately after his reinstatement, that it was his opinion that the act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in certain cases," approved February 20, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation, which materially influenced his action. Previous to this time I had no doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force, and notwithstanding my action, a fuller examination of the law leaves a question in my mind whether it is or is not repealed. This being the case, I could not now advise his resignation, lest the same danger I apprehended from his first removal might follow. The course you have understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, and that without orders from you, while the course I will pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior. And now, Mr. President, where my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter from beginning to end as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority, I am to disobey. With assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL GRANT.

We print elsewhere, says the New York *Post*, the correspondence between the President and General Grant, of which some parts appeared in our later editions yesterday.

The President does not make a very exalted figure in these letters. Supposing, even, that his own version of the occurrences were correct—though no one who reads his letters can help seeing that Mr. Johnson's ill-temper unfits him to give a perfectly fair and accurate account of conversation—but supposing him to be correct, even then it only appears that he endeavored to use Gen. Grant, with utter disregard to disagreeable consequences to Grant, for the prosecution of Mr Johnson's quarrel with Stanton.

Grant was to be his cat's-paw; but Grant refused, and so the President frets, and possips with the hangers-on of the White House lobbies, making of himself a not very edifying spectacle for the men who believe that the President of the United States ought to be something higher than a scold, and something more than a mere intriguer.

Mr. Johnson wanted Grant, it seems, to lock the War Office door against Stanton. Why, then did he not order Grant to do so? Mr. Johnson knew very well that passage in the tenure of office act which punishes with fine and imprisonment any one who resists its enforcement. Had he ordered Grant to keep the War Office doors shut, Mr. Johnson would have violated the law and subjected himself to its penalties. Therefore, with what will seem to every honorable man not a very creditable cunning, he did not order Grant to do so, but tried to entrap him into a promise to do so on his (Grant's) own account.

But why should Grant violate a law—a law which may be foolish and wrong, as we believe it to be, but which yet was regularly passed, and had been moreover explicity recognized by the President? Because Grant thus refused to become the President's tool and victim, Mr. Johnson scolds him as if he were a criminal.

Grant appears to us to have acted throughout with his accustomed coolness and sagacity. It is seen that he and General Sherman tried to have matters so arranged as to avoid a deadlock; they are practical men and statesmen, who know that it is best, in public affairs, to get along smoothly, even at some sacrifice of personal will. But Mr. Johnson sat still, like a sulky boy, and rejected all advice. It would appear as if he meant to bring on a deadlock. Now, it is a high conception of statesmanship to bring matters to such a pass that something must break; and we regret to say that certain members of Congress, and the President, in their long and useless quarrel with each other, have illustrated no other.

A SPECIAL cable despatch by the Atlantic telegraph asserts that Napoleon has suddenly modified his position on the Roman question, and indicates a disposition to abandon his championship of the Pope. It is also said that he has required the Queen of Spain to abandon her intention of recruiting a Papal Legion for the Pope. The latest advices from Abyssinia report that a strong British force had advanced from Senafe towards the interior, and that water in abundance had been obtained by boring on the American plan. Count Bismarck has obtained leave of absence and will devote several months to European travel, his health requiring relaxation. A mob at Cork on Friday attempted to release a Fenian prisoner from the hands of the police. A desperate fight ensued, but the police succeeded in lodging the prisoner in jail. A London despatch states that Minister Adams will return to the United States in April next.

JEFF. DAVIS is a lion in the South, where he moves and acts like a lord of great power and worth. Speaking of his presence in Jackson, Miss., a cotemporary says: We have now the singular spectacle before us of a loyal convention, abused and despised by all rebeldom, and also have in our midst the great leader of the rebellion, who is lionized and feated by the same class. Disloyalty and love for the lost cause is so deeply rooted in the hearts of these people that it is all folly to talk about a loyal sentiment except among a few Northern emigrants and the colored people.

IT IS a noticeable fact that the late great speech of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, Representative in Congress from the Erie district, (and which was adopted as a campaign document by the Republican National Committee) is more generally published in the Pennsylvania Republican newspapers than any speech made in Congress by any of our Representatives. Facts like these, which indicate public endorsement of the well-doing of public men, are worthy of record, as well to show a sound state of popular feeling, as to reward a true statesman for the performance of a great duty.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests the establishment of a State publishing house for the public schools. It might be economy.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS has offered a bill in the House giving the right of voting in all Presidential and Congressional elections to every "citizen" without regard to color.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Jones, of Maryland, is of opinion that the election of the United States Senator Hamilton is legal, and that Governor Swann is obliged to sign a certificate of election.

HON. John P. Bruce, formerly of Kentucky, just arrived from Montana, says it has a requisite population and will at once apply for admission into the Union.

A BILL will be presented to the New York Legislature prohibiting children under twelve years being employed in factories, and against the employment of minors more than four hours a day.

SENATOR SHUMAKER, of Luzerne county, has brought forward a project for a Register Law, which meets with favor from most, if not all, Republican members of the Legislature.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has purchased in Greene county, Tennessee, a fine farm of several hundred acres, to which he intends to retire at the expiration of his term of office.

THERE are at present in the State of Pennsylvania more than seven thousand lawyers. This makes one lawyer for every eighty of the voting population, and we think this is quite enough to answer every need.

THE bill to prohibit the further contraction of the currency has at last become a law by the expiration of the constitutional ten days in which the President had to veto it. Mr. Johnson declined to sign it, but allowed it to become a law without the delay of a veto.

THE campaign in New Hampshire is fairly opened, and Montgomery Blair, Dan Voorhees, and Jerry Black are on the war path, in full Democratic costume, war paint and all. They are earnestly advised to be on the look out for "gronnd swells."

IN New York city alone during the year, 58,943 males and 21,589 females were arrested, making a grand total of 80,532. Of these there were arrested on charges of bigamy, 10; burglary, 125; forgery, 125; intoxication, 17,709; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 9,428; grand larceny, 2,128; petit larceny, 4,785; murder, 53.

THE President is on the war path again. A few days ago he sent the name of R. H. Kerr of Allegheny county to the Senate for confirmation for the office of Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. This man Kerr is familiarly known as "Benton Kerr," and while acting in the capacity of "borer" at Harrisburg for the Liquor League in the winter of 1866-6, he acquired a reputation that does not "smell sweet in the nostrils of honest men."

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has withdrawn from the Grant movement in New York, ostensibly on the ground that Grant did not treat the Bresident fairly in the Stanton imbroglio, but really because his own name has recently been mentioned in connection with a Democratic nomination for the Presidency.—How unselfish some people are!

ANOTHER very determined and well-organized movement is being made by the Democratic politicians to get Mr. Johnson to reorganize his Cabinet, and to especially get rid of Secretary McCulloch, but the indications are, that, like similar efforts heretofore attempted, it will fail, for lack of Mr. Johnson's ability to agree with his so called friends as to who their successors shall be.

THERE WAS a rumor that Secretary McCulloch had tendered his resignation. He said to a friend to night that if such was the case he was not aware of it. There is a direct issue between the President and Secretary McCulloch as regards the statement made a few days since about the removal of certain officers.

REV. AMOS SMITH died at his residence in McConnellsburg, Fulton co., on the 20th inst., in the 73d year of his age. He was a Methodist divine, and at an early period he had charge of the Lycoming, Bellfonte, Huntingdon, and other districts in this section, and at one time he was Presiding Elder of the Chambersburg district.

BY the restoration of the charter of the Connellsville railroad. Pittsburgh will be brought, in a little while, in direct communication with Baltimore and Southern Pennsylvania. There is an empire of undeveloped wealth in Southern Pennsylvania, which when fairly afforded a market, will create resources that must materially add to the business energy of the entire State.

A Mr. Zadock Deddrick, a Newark, N. J., machinist, has invented a man; one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three draught horses.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD of this State, now a Representative in Congress, made a speech the other day in that body in which he took decided grounds against Mr. Pendleton's financial theories. The ex chief justice goes back to the old doctrine of this same Pendleton and the Democratic party and insists that the issue of greenbacks was unconstitutional, and if the act was defensible at all it was only so on the ground of a war necessity, which no longer exists.

THE proposed amendments to the State constitution—regulating suffrage and the pay of members—offered in the House, last week by Mr. Hickman, were made the special order for consideration on Wednesday last. A long and interesting discussion took place, which was participated in by several able members, for and against the measure. An adjournment took place before a vote was taken. Mr. Hickman made a forcible speech in support of his proposition—the right of universal suffrage to all who can read the Constitution.

We learn from a paragraph in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* that Mr. Robert Tyler, (son of ex President TYLER), formerly of Philadelphia, but for some years past a citizen of Alabama, has recently become editorially associated with the Montgomery *Mail*. Mr. TYLER was for many years conspicuous and influential in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and has had a large experience both as a speaker and writer on political themes.

A CHEMICAL fire engine has just been tested in Boston with satisfactory results. Instead of water, it throws a jet of carbonic acid gas, with two inch cylinders, and a tank capacity of one barrel. A pile of fifty tar barrels spread over with shavings was set on fire and allowed to burn four minutes, and the fire was extinguished in one minute by the engine, playing through sixty feet of hose, and using only ten gallons of water. It will be seen therefore, that this fire extinguisher is remarkably effective, much more effective comparatively speaking, than engines that throw water.

The Franklin county people are sending in petitions occasionally, asking for appropriation for damages done by rebel raiders during the years 1862-3 and '64, but it is exceedingly doubtful if any bill will be passed for their relief. It will be remembered that a year or two since $500,000 was donated for the relief of the people of Chambersburg, and it is not probable that anything further can be expected for that particular locality.

THE Democratic papers demand the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau as an unnecessary expense, concealing the fact that the most of the money is expended for the benefit of the poor whites. What will they say to the petition of the Georgia Convention, that Congress should lend $3,000,000 to the needy Southern planters?

WE find the following in the Cincinnati *Times*: New York, January 27.—"Private letters received from Chicago state that Mrs. Lincoln is insane beyond all doubt. She recently sold all the furniture in her house, and has two old men as body guard, believing she will be robbed and murdered. Her mania is for selling things, and a dread lest she should come to want. All her friends are said to be conscious of her mental condition, but think so long as she is harmless, her removal to a lunatic asylum would increase her derangement."

THE Ohio Democracy are greatly disturbed by the result in the VIIIth Congressional District. The Pendletonians swear that the Vallandighammers defeated Burns in revenge for the defeat of the great martyr in the Senatorial contest while Vallandigham's organ has an article believed to be from his own pen showing that the "Pendleton policy" did the business. Val. foresees a crushing defeat for the Democracy in Ohio next fall.

THE annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, just issued, shows that there were in the asylum on the 1st of January, 1867, 327 patients, viz: 181 males and 146 females; admitted during the year, 170, viz; 99 males and 71 females; discharged during the year, 157, viz: 95 males and 62 females. Of this number 51 were restored, 39 improved, 33 were stationary, and 34 died. There remained in the hospital December 31, 1867, 340, viz: 185 males and 155 females.

A COMPANY has been formed in Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of engaging upon a large scale in the cultivation of the grape, and in the manufacture of wine. The arrangements for wine making are so extensive that a maaket for all the grapes grown in the immediate vicinity of Richmond will at once be created, and a strong impetus given to vineyard cultivation, the soil and climate being admirably adapted to the grape.

FOR the statement that Charles Francis Adams has resigned his post as Minister of the United States to Great Britain, there is as yet no official authority. But it is learned, from sources so trustworthy that they have never been contradicted, that the resignation of our Minister to Great Britain was received some days ago, and that the intention of the United States Government to prosecute the Alabama claims immediately and decidedly is the chief reason why Mr. Adams, whose firm but nevertheless delusive intercourse with the British Government might have to be changed in a way to affect his personal honor, has seen fit to resign.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it.
jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE,
DECEMBER 12, 1867.

J. C. WRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, jan31-1m G. R. & W. OSTER.

PLASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER, at his Warehouse.
JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an excellent iron gray HORSE, 7 years old. Also, a good BUGGY and set of harness. Many of my friends in this county know that the above is worthy of purchase. Terms cash, or the best of negotiable paper. Further information can be obtained by applying to REV. W. CASE,
jan24:2t Bloody Run, Pa.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Just received at the *IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE!* New York Mills, Utica Nonpariel, Wamsutta Mills, Williamsville, Fruit of the Loom, Nonsuch, Semper Idem, Lousdale, Hope Mills, &c. Together with other first class makes in bleached and unbleached, at the lowest prices. As muslins are now advancing we think it a very safe time for families to lay in a supply.
G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Jan.31-1m

THE EVENING POST.

CLUB FOR 1868.

$2 50 A YEAR
For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

$3 00 A YEAR
For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

$4 00 A YEAR
For the WEEKLY EVENING POST, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

$4 00 A YEAR
For the SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST, and either the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

Send for free specimen copy to
"THE EVENING POST,
NEW YORK."

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best maner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD.
And Intrinsically the Cheapest.
For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

DIRECTORS.
J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIAM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON, W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatesville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of Paxson & Co.,
jan3 y1 Notions, No. 564 Market Street.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.55	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33			
	LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35
				AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
		Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

AND STILL THEY COME!

A NEW SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE.
December 13th, 1867. tf

GREAT REDUCTION.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY,
Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock of MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.
The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dress Goods in the Market. All of which has just been greatly reduced in price, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
December 13th, 1867.-m3

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.
TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.
Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:
Hon. A. King, Hon. J. F Hartley, Wm. Hartley, O. E. Shannon, W. H. Watson, M. D., B. F. Barry, M. D., Sam'l L. Russell, Jacob Reed, B. F. Myers, John P. Reed, H. Nicodemus, R. B. Lewis, C. N. Hickok, Geo. Blymyer, G. D. Shuck, C. Colfelt, Ross Anderson, M. D. John Lutz, William Lyon.
jan10:3m.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

BEDFORD TO HAVE A COAL YARD.

Having made arrangements with John Taylor & Sons, who have just opened a new Mine in the celebrated Cook Seam, I will always have the best of Bituminous Coal on hand and for sale by the car load, ton or bushel. All orders promptly filled. WILLIAM DIBERT.
January 3. 3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James Piper, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make payment. Claims against the estate should be presented immediately, properly authenticated for settlement. J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
(residing in Bloody Run,)
EDWARD ASHCOM,
(residing in Hopewell,)
jan10:6w Executors'

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, they give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REIMINGER,
jan10:6w JACOB DULL Executors.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense. Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conser.]
EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory.]

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1867. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1867 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octave 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

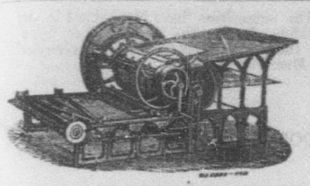
CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place
NO. 1. STONE ROW.
oct.4:tf.

GIRARD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867,
$

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lents and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

SHEET MUSIC, at publisher's price, at the INQUIRER Book Store. Anything not on hand will be ordered.

ALL THE BOOKS used in the Common Schools, at the lowest prices at which they can be sold, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

LECTURE.—The second lecture for the benefit of the Cemetery Association, will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, at the Court House, by Rev. H. Heckerman. Subject: *Our Nationality.*

COLD WEATHER. The week ending Saturday Feb 8, was the coldest of the winter thus far. On the morning of the 4th the mercury stood 6° below zero and on the 5th at zero. On Saturday, the 7th, the mercury stood at 12° below zero at daylight, being the coldest weather of the past three years.

"WHERE'S THE POLICE?"—The street in front of the INQUIRER office was made the scene of a disgraceful fight on Tuesday. One of the participants was pretty badly bruised, whilst the other sustained little or no injury. Such disgusting scenes do not speak very well for the order loving character of our country friends, but we suppose "too much whiskey" is the excuse offered.

FIRE!—One night last week a small building detached a short distance from the main building, and used as a kitchen by the family of Mr. Thos. Rea, of Bedford township, took fire, and owing to the lateness of the hour, was consumed, with its contents, before the family were aware of its being on fire. Fortunately, the night was calm, otherwise, the destruction of the property in close proximity would have been rendered inevitable. Loss, $300.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Two sleighs, in attempting to pass each other on the hill a short distance this side of the "Old Mill," between this place and the Springs, came in collision through the horse attached to the one sleigh becoming frightened, which resulted in the throwing of one of the sleighs, together with its lady occupant, Mrs. D. W. Prosser, and the horse attached to the other sleigh, over an embankment some ten or fifteen feet in height, into the stream of water below. Strange to relate, the young lady escaped almost uninjured, a few slight bruises being all the hurt sustained.

DEATH OF MR. FREDRICK RIDENBAUGH.—On Friday morning, January 31, 1868, at a little past 7 o'clock, Mr. Fredrick Ridenbaugh died at the residence of his sister, in Rock Island city, Illinois. Several of his relatives, among them his brother William, from St. Joseph, Mo., were present, as well as several of his old friends in this city. Mr. Ridenbaugh was born in Bedford, Pa., Oct. 10, 1810, and was, therefore, 57 years of age last October. He went to Rock Island about the year 1841 and was probably as generally known in that region as any one in Rock Island. He was kind-hearted, whole souled generous and honest, and will be much missed by his intimate friends and acquaintances.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.—Pursuant to previous call of the Chairman, the Republican County Committee met at the Washington Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, and elected Maj. D. Washabaugh, Delegate to the State Convention, and instructed for Gen. U. S. Grant for President, and Hon. E. M. Stanton for Vice President. Three Conferees were appointed to meet with similar gentlemen from the other counties of the Congressional District to elect a Delegate to the National Convention, and were instructed to present the name and support of Hon. John Cessna, as the Delegate from the 16th Congressional District, and if the State Convention make the selection the Delegate from this county is ordered to carry out the instructions given the Conferees.

THE EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.—This popular monthly, devoted to instruction and literature, is before us, and is filled with articles of useful interest. Subscription price—1.50 Schermerhorn & Co., 430 Broom Street, New York.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This ladies, favorite is with us, leading off with two very fine illustrations, followed by an article from the pen of a lady of some literary celebrity, together with a number of original contributions of interest to the ladies. T. S. Authur, 811 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY.—With the new year this decidedly interesting monthly came to us enlarged and otherwise improved. Its stories are interesting and instructive, and throughout its articles are good. Elliott, Thomas & Talbot, Boston, Mass. Yearly subscription, $1.50

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, for February, is a very fine number. The Publisher offers most beautiful premiums, and unusual inducements to raise Clubs. Terms, One Dollar a year. A sample copy will be sent free to any one who applies for it during February. Address Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of the *Mother's Magazine* is one of interest. Its aim is to assist mother's in the most responsible of all duties, that of the early moral and religious training of children. No young mother, especially, should be without it. Subscription price $1.50. New York; D. Mead, No. 5, Beekman Street.

THE GALAXY.—The February number of this valuable monthly is one of rare interest. An article from the pen of Mark Twain, entitled "General Washington's Negro Servant" is worth a careful perusal, the other contributions being alive with interest as well. W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row, New York. Yearly subscription—$3.50

THE HERALD OF HEALTH—Contains meritorious articles enough in its Editorial Department alone to build up the reputation of any magazine in the country, to say nothing of its fullness in its department of most valuable information upon all health and moral topics. Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight St., New York. $2.00 per annum.

THE WORLD AT HOME—Is the title of a magazine published by Evans & Co., of Philadelphia, the first number of which appeared in January. The February number is before us, and is fully equal to any of its contemporaries. It is filled with sprightly and interesting reading matter, contains sketches, serials and graver articles. It is abundantly illustrated and is well printed. Subscription price—$3,00.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY.—The February number of the *Gardener's Monthly* contains monthly hints, interesting communications, seasonable editorials, scraps and queries, domestic intelligence, and such other reading as is useful and interesting to Gardeners and Horticulturists. Subscription price—$2,00. Philadelphia: W. G. P. Brinkloe. 23 North Sixth Street.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The *Atlantic Monthly* for Februray is on hand filled with valuable, highly interesting and instructive reading. The leading article—"Does it Pay to Smoke?" deserves a careful reading, whilst the poetical effusion entitled, "The Meeting" is a piece of rare worth. The other pieces are in keeping with the usual character of the articles with which this valuable magazine is always filled. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Yearly subscription—$4.00

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK.—We are pleased to call the attention of our readers, to the *American Farmer's Horse Book*, embracing a full discription of the causes or nature of all diseases peculiar to the American Horse together with the most simple and effective modes of treatment with an extended treatise on stock raising and stock management.

One of the most valuable features of this work is that it gives the renowned Rarey's mode of *breaking, gentling* and *training* the Horse.

J. B. Farquhar is agent for the sale of this valuable work and Farmers will do well to secure a copy immediately.

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health-giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know. 2t

TWENTY-FIVE CENT EDITION OF DICKENS'S WORKS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers are publishing an entire new and cheap edition of Charles Dickens's Works. Each book will be printed from large type, that all can read, and each work will be issued complete in a large octavo volume, with a new illustrated cover, and sold at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a volume, or *four dollars* for a complete set. The following eight volumes are now ready, viz:

Great Expectations.....Price 25 cents.
Nicholas Nickleby.....Price 25 cents.
Christmas Stories.....Price 25 cents.
Dombey and Son.....Price 25 cents.
Martin Chuzzlewit.....Price 25 cents.
Pickwick Papers.....Price 25 cents.
Oliver Twist.....Price 25 cents.
American Notes.....Price 25 cents.

All the other volumes to complete this series, will follow in rapid succession. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure a cheap edition of Dickens's works will please leave their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store, and they will be supplied as rapidly as published. Everybody reads Dickens; not to read his works is to confess that you have no literary taste. tf.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsement accorded to its excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

MARRIED.

On Feb. 4th, at the Lutheran parsonage, in Bedford, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. GEORGE WOODCOCK, of Fulton co., and Miss MARY SMOUSE, of Snake Spring Valley.

On Feb. 5th at the Arandale House, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH ALSIP to Miss DELILAH SMITH, both of Bedford tp.

The happy couple have our best wishes for their future happiness and success in life. With the above notice we received a most splendid assortment of cake, ice-cream &c., for which they will accept the printer's thanks.

On the 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. JOHN BEEGLE, of Bedford tp., to Miss MARY JANE WERTZ, of Cumberland Valley.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Emory Buhrman, Mr. DAVID COOK and Miss MARGARET WILHELM, both of Bedford co.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election of FIVE MANAGERS of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the public house of E. Brosius, in McConnellsburg, on Monday the 2d day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. T. B. KENNEDY,
feb14:3t President.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. JOSIAH MILLER,
JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
feb14-w6 Executors.

TAVERN LICENSE.
Notice is hereby given that the following named person has made application for license, to be granted at February Sessions (adjourned Court) 2d day of March, A. D., 1868:
Lewis Long, Londonderry tp.....Tavern.
fe7 O. E. SAANNON, Clerk.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Feeders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
fe7:1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The association of the subscribers in the practice of Dentistry, has expired by limit of agreement, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment as soon as practicable.
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1868. J. G. MINNICH, Jr.

My late partner, Dr. MINNICH, having located at Bloody Run, I recommend him to the citizens of that place, as well qualified to engage in the duties of his profession. C. N. KICKOK.
feb7:3t

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.
All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anaesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at Adjourned Court, March 2d, 1868:
Thos B Keating vs. Bedford R. R. Co.
Wm Rogers vs. Riddlesburg C & I Co.
C. Fockler & Son vs Roads & Fockler.
Geo W Walker vs Jacob Wilt.
Henry Wertz vs Wilson Hafer.
Riddlesburg C & I Co vs Broadtop C & I Co.
Simon Walter et al vs Helsel & Burket.
Rob't Steckman vs Jos Williams et al.
Francis M. Diehl vs Colerain tp. School dist.
John Black et al vs. Cath. Tricker
Geo R Barndollar vs. Hover, Brumbaugh & Co.
Fredolin Smith et al vs. Jno. Cavender et al
Hartley & Metzgar vs A. G. Allen.
F D Beegle vs D A Plank
Simon Walter et al vs John Boyer et al
Wm Hartley vs Sam'l M Barclay
Philip S. Croft vs Jno S. Watson
Elizabeth Beeler vs Aug Greenawalt
Geo Blackburn vs County of Bedford
Dominick Gillan vs A B Bulger
Kate Border vs Geo A Beegle et al
John Cessna vs Jonathan Bowser.
Certified, Feb. 3, 1868.
fe7 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN:
published *Daily, Tri-Weekly* and *Weekly.*
THE DAILY AMERICAN.
The most reliable paper published in the State of Maryland. Foreign and Domestic News, Market Reports, Cattle Sales, and all Commercial News transpiring throughout the country, correctly reported.
Mailed for one year, at.....$9 00
Do do six months.....4 50
do do three months.....2 50
THE TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN.
Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Two days news in one paper.
Mailed for one year, at.....$6 00
Do do six months.....3 00
Do do three months.....1 50
THE WEEKLY AMERICAN.
The Cheapest Paper Published in the Country.
Mailed for one year, (Single copy) at $1,50.
LARGE DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.—Clubs of Twenty-five subscribers, at one Dollar each Each subscriber receives Fifty-two numbers for One Dollar.
The *Weekly American* contains Local, State and Foreign News of the week. Commercial News, Cattle Markets, Agricultural Items and Interesting Stories, in each number.
Send for specimen copies. Subscribers will transmit a draft or Post Office money order when practicable. Address,
CHAS. C. FULTON & SON,
American Office,
feb14 Baltimore, Md.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.
Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7 2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1865

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.
EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
"Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. ☞25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. ☞25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

☞!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations. ☞None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature. ☞25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists. ☞$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price. ☞$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express. ☞$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express. Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.
Now is the time to Subscribe.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 1868.
DAILY AND WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The conventions, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to place in nomination the candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General of this State, have been called, and in the course of less than three months both political parties will present their respective candidates to the support of the American people. A country still in imminent peril is to be saved by the success of the Republicans in 1868. The grand question is to be settled for free government or for anarchy; for lasting peace or for another war, as to whether Union men or ex-rebels shall dictate the reconstruction. The battle of the war is continued in the political arena. Our enemies have consolidated under a treacherous President to wield every energy that desperation can summon, to dominate the land to the ideas of the ex-confederacy. These men are using the main engines of popular power, and are putting forth unprecedented exertions to circulate newspapers that misrepresent the dSings of the Republican party.

In order to do our part of the work, the proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Telegraph* has concluded to make proposals that will enable our friends to extend the circulation everywhere. The position and influence of the *Telegraph* is well known. As a paper for business men, it challenges competition. The news from all parts of the world is received over the magnetic wires and published in advance of other journals.

The following are the reduced terms for clubs, on which, at no considerable sacrifice, we offer to furnish the *Telegraph* for the present year:

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Daily, 1 year, in advance.....$7 00
" six months " 3 00
" three months " 1 50
" 5 copies for one year.....25 00
" 10 " " " 45 00

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Weekly, 1 copy, one year, in advance.....$1 50
" 5 copies " " " 6 25
" 10 " " " 10 00
" 20 " " " 18 00

We hope that every Republican will constitute himself an agent, and aid us in extending the circulation. Address GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.
No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.
No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.
No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.
No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM.
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES**, more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.
This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.
PRICE $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons that he is still in BLOODY RUN, where he is at all times prepared to insert those
BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH
at the low price of from
TEN TO EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!
per set. Teeth extracted without pain. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted. ☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth.
Jan 3:tf H. VIRGIL PORTER.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM SPIDEL, a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 14th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before HASTINGS GEHR, Esq., Register, at the Court House in Bedford, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before said Register, at the same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of the U. S. Dist. Court for said District.
jan31:2w.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20th, 1868.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. FARQUHAR, of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Court House, in Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., before HASTINGS GEHR, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of February A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
jan24:3t U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscriber will sell at his residence in Napier township, on
Tuesday the 25th day of February, 1868,
THE FARM upon which he now resides, containing 162 acres, nett measure, of which about 120 acres are cleared and under good fence, the balance being well timbered. The buildings are a two and a half story Log House, with stone kitchen attached, double log barn and other outbuildings. There are two good apple orchards, a mill seat and twenty acres of meadow upon it. Excellent water near the door. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. DANIEL HESS.
jan24:4t

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 9, A. D. 1867, to January 8, A. D. 1868.

TREASURER,		DR.
To balance in Treasury		$1476 91
To amount received from A J Sansom, former Treasurer		160 00
To amount of tax received from collectors—		
Aaron Reed, Woodberry South	1863	910 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	1864	13 70
Samuel Beckley, St Clair	do	207 32
John C Black, Bloody Run	1865	24 41
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	do	111 84
Henry Wertz, Harrison	do	188 84
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	151 15
Saml Crissman, Woodberry South	do	11 26
E F Kerr, Bedford Borough	1866	1418 37
Henry Moses, Bedford township	do	1966 20
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	690 86
Jerre Thompson, Bloody Run	do	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	do	1144 88
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	743 04
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	283 20
James Fink, Hopewell	do	246 82
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	585 64
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	502 49
John McClain, Liberty	do	230 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	92 45
Henry Egolf, Napier	do	820 84
Urish Mellott, Providence E	do	448 36
Jos H H Sparks, Providence W	do	455 00
John Kemery, Schellsburg	do	175 00
Wm Grissinger Snake Spring	do	823 88
Moses Tewell, Southampton	do	431 43
Henry F Smith, St. Clair	do	1275 25
Henry Corl, Union	do	1068 15
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	1650 63
Martin Brumbaugh, Woodberry S	do	1956 88
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Bor	1867	350 00
Isaac D Earnest, Bedford Tp	do	797 50
Alex Tate, Bloody Run	do	225 00
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	327 09
Wm R Greene, Coaldale	do	162 89
David Diehl, Colerain	do	676 40
Tobias Boor, Cumberland Valley	do	577 00
William Egolf, Harrison	do	295 00
James Fink, Hopewell	do	388 30
John Garber, Juniata	do	697 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	200 00
George Nycum, Monroe	do	733 00
James Taylor, Napier	do	751 79
Jacob Chamberlain, Providence E	do	324 00
Joseph Weaverling, Providence W	do	290 00
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg	do	91 60
Harrison Hartley, Snake Spring	do	425 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton	do	146 75
Joseph Claar, Union	do	625 00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	488 73
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S	do	866 00
Samuel Slick, St. Clair	do	750 00
To money received from Good Templars, for rent		22 00
To money borrowed from Michael S Ritchey		500 00
To money borrowed from John Sill		1000 00
To money borrowed from John Kemery		2000 00
To money received from J B Farquhar, former Treasurer		925 00
To money received from Episcopal church for fuel in Court House		5 50
To fines in case of Charleston, Smith and Bagley		7 00
To costs recovered from Peter Foedker		80 00
To money received for Huckster's Licenses		213 00
To money received by sale of unseated lands		10 79
Total charges		$34911 40

TREASURER,	CR.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February term	152 58
Petit Jurors, February term	345 09
Petit Jurors, February Special term	356 23
Grand Jurors, April term	140 61
Petit Jurors, April term	310 26
Grand Jurors, September term	185 76
Petit Jurors, September term	367 29
Grand Jurors, November term	178 94
Petit Jurors, November term	387 02
Petit Jurors, adjourned Court	318 77
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner	125 90
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	121 00
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	64 30
M A Points, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	30 00
Preparing assessment book, correcting assessment making out and distributing duplicates and services at special terms	94 00
Tipstaves	285 50
Talesmen	54 37
Court-crier	143 99
Fox and wild cat scalps	413 96
Assessors making assessment returns	1010 90
Constable's returns	343 34
Michael Wertz, Commissioner's salary	230 90
David Howsare, Commissioner's salary	209 10
M. S. Ritchey, Commissioner's salary,	191 80
Peter M Bartor, Commissioner's salary	34 00
J G Fisher, cl'k. to Commissioners	380 00
R Steckman, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	933 25
R Steckman, Sheriff, carrying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	908 00
Expenses of Spring election	262 18
Expenses of General election	330 26
Charles Merwine, services as janitor	91 25
Additional Insurance of Court House and Jail	21 35
W S Fluck, costs as Sheriff	22 93
Daniel Border, cleaning and repairing Court House clock	3 50
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	150 00
E F Kerr, attorney to Commissioners	100 00
Holding Special election in Providence W	11 32
A. Mower, for election returns from Rainsburg Bor	2 30
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Woodbury, M	15 00
Daniel Barley	15 00
G W Williams	15 00
Costs in commonwealth cases	2071 96
Fees of Justices and constables in commonwealth cases	19 95
Wood and coal, for public buildings, and hauling same	170 53
Interest on money borrowed from John Sill	160 00
W G Perry, record books for Proth'tary's office	52 50
Expressage	2 20
Seals and presses for Proth'tary's office	94 25
J W Dickerson, docket fees	52 97
Samuel Roberts, commissioner to divide Southampton Tp	4 00
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Southampton township	7 00
Jacob Fries, erecting Hopewell bridge	3700 00
Harry Drellinger mason work at Hopewell bridge	3084 25
George Gibboney, building bridge at Roades' Mill	2066 66
Work done upon bridge at Mowry's in Juniata	700 00
Work done upon bridge at Statler's, in Napier	19 20
Bridge expenses	64 00
Bridge views	28 00
Road views	237 50
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	42 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	37 00
William Trontman, work done at jail	28 00
Joshua Mower, work done at jail	13 00
Rewards and mileage, arresting horse-thieves and prisoners	134 04
Expenses at bridge sales	49 40
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary	412 67
George Mardorff, costs in Johnson Barnes' case	3 75
J W Dickerson, attorney to Commissioners	75 00
J. W. Dickerson, percentage on collections	30 00
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising	603 50
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	568 30
do do blank printing	136 50
Bridge plank	10 00
I F Grove, boarding Jurors	8 00
Inquest on body of Harry Tipper	18 45
Charles Crothers, bounty and interest	36 25
Plastering and spouting jail, grading and curbing pavement, sand and brick and hauling same	121 60
Expenses at Jail	71 20
Revenue stamps, postage, Stationery, &c.	62 80
E F Kerr, services as attorney	114 50
E F Kerr, for use of county	13 50
E F Kerr, costs on judgment vs. collectors	13 75
Lumber and plank	13 27
P Huzzard, table and book-case	12 50
Repairing bridge at Lyons'	6 00
Telegraphing after prisoners	8 75
Thomas Hugues, work at bridge	20 00
Hobbling prisoners and making chains and blacksmithing

Poetry.

GOD SPEED THE RIGHT.

Now to heaven our prayer ascending,
God speed the right;
In a noble cause contending,
God speed the right;
Be our zeal in Heaven recorded,
With success on earth rewarded,
God speed the right.

Be that prayer again repeated,
God speed the right;
Ne'er despairing, though defeated,
God speed the right.
Like the great and good in story,
If we fail, we fail with glory;
God speed the right.

Patient, firm, and persevering,
God speed the right;
Ne'er th' event nor danger fearing,
God speed the right.
Pains, nor toils, nor trials heeding,
And in heaven's good time succeeding,
God speed the right.

Farm, Garden & Household.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES FOR FEBRUARY.

The management of Agricultural operations during the month of February will sometimes produce a far more satisfactory result in the field than the management of any month in the growing season. Every farmer and gardener should have some well-defined system of operation, so laid down on paper this month, that there will be no hesitancy as to what is to be done, and what crops are to be raised the ensuing season. The wonderful improvements in agriculture and horticulture will warrant people in talking about scientific and progressive agriculture. There is such a thing as *science* and *progress* in conducting the operations of the farm and garden; and, with judicious management, crops may be increased, from year to year, until every acre and fruit tree will yield an annual crop equal to the nature of the climate and the capacity of the soil.

The first thing is to know what to do, and the second is, the most effectual and feasible manner of performing the operations. Science assures us that a judicious "rotation system" of operations, both on the farm and in the garden, is better for the soil and more satisfactory for the pocket of the proprietor. And the rotation system extends to the application of fertilizing matter to the land, as well as to the production of crops. A rotation in the application of manure is a subject that is seldom thought of; and it applies especially to such cultivators as depend on mineral and commercial manures.

Lime, for example, is the very foundation of successful agriculture in certain sections of the country. But, instead of applying this material every season, the result will be found more satisfactory to try something else. Wood ashes have been applied to some land with results so satisfactory that the bountiful crops were really surprising to every beholder. But after a few dressings with ashes, even a bountiful application failed to produce an increase in the crop. A dressing of bone dust supplied what was lacking in the soil, so that the following crop was heavier than any previous harvest. If guano has been employed, let superphosphate or some other fertilizer be applied.

Gypsum has been sown on some farms for many successive seasons; and, in some instances, the effect is so unsatisfactory that the proprietors are in doubt as to the efficiency of the fertilizer.

Science suggests a rotation in such instances. The growing plants show that the soil does not lack sulphate of lime. There is in most soils, however, a deficiency of potash. Instead, therefore, of applying gypsum every year, give the land a dressing of ashes. If the soil has been dressed with straw manure for many years, let the value of a yearly dressing be invested in guano, bone dust, superphosphate, or some other commercial manure and let this be applied instead of so much straw material. Straw will not produce much fruit. Straw manure will give a heavy burden of vines and stalks. But in order to get a satisfactory crop of grain, or vegetables, some material must be applied that will supply the growing plants with the substance that every plant must have to develop the fruit in the form of grain or vegetables.

Here is where science comes to our assistance. The man whose mind has been enlightened by the study of the soil, who has made himself familiar with the requirements of growing plants, will be able to determine, with almost unerring certainty, what is lacking in order to produce a satisfactory crop of cereal grain, grass, fruit or vegetables.

Let a practical example suffice: Last season when we were on the experimental farm of the Government, at Washington, the Assistant Clerk showed us the growing crops. The wheat appeared large enough to yield fifty bushels of grain per acre. But the heads of grain were unusually light, and the kernels small, simply because the land had not been fertilized with wheat-producing material. He also showed the heaviest burden of squash vines that we ever saw. Indeed they formed a complete mat. But on the entire plot there was not as much fruit as a South Jersey gardener gathers from two hills. There was a deficiency of nitrogenous material such as we find in the accumulations of cattle stalls and sheep sheds where the animals have been fattened with corn meal and oil cake. In the manure of animals fattened on such feed there is an abundance of just such papulum as the growing plants must have to make them produce bountiful crops, while in the accumulations of stables, where horses get very little grain, where sheep are half starved on poor hay and mouldy corn stalks, and where cows get nothing but damaged hay, cabbage leaves and a pailful of dish-water, with a pound or two of buckwheat bran in it, there will be fertilizing matter in the manure to make a heavy burden of straw and vines, and only a small yield of fruit.

At this season of the year, when every stream of water is icy fetters, see that domestic animals do not suffer for want of drink.

Sheep that do not get an occasional feeding of roots or apples, should be supplied with all the evergreen boughs they will eat.

Brood mares that are expected to rear colts next season require extra care during this month, or they will lose their young. Brood mares will perform a vast amount of labor, if they are driven carefully. They need daily exercise and enough nourishing feed to prevent their growing poor. A quart or two of wheat-meal mingled with cut straw, instead of twice the quantity of oats, is better for such animals, a part of the time, than any other grain.

Ducks, geese and gallinacious fowls, need a constant supply of flinty gravel stones for triturating their food. When the ground is covered with snow these miniature mill-stones for grinding grain must be supplied. Crush small bowlders of granite or sandstone with hammers, reducing them to fragments half as large as small kernels of wheat.

If scions for grafting have not been cut, they should be collected at once, and buried in sand, or sandy loam, in the cellar.

Let all fruit trees be watched to see that mice do not girdle them.—*New York Observer.*

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the sumit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work on the rock-cutting on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six per cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by the United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bond-holders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the intersts on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government directors. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a large or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be recived in Bedford by RUPP AND SHANNON, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
November 23, 1867.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
Also, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.
ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.
Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
2704 " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

June 21,-tf. O. E. SHANNON, Bedford, Penn'a.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.
Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.-tf

BOTTOM FALLEN OUT!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

—WAY—

DOWN! DOWN! THEY DROP

ONE LOW PRICE AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FURS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR CLOTHS,
HATS & CAPS.
BOOTS,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, OILS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &C.,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES!

Which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer Wholesale or Retaile at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION. Piles of

CALICO PRINTS

and MUSLINS

From Six and-one fourth cents up as to quality.

They invite all to call and see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, 1867.-m3

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.
IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEAP.

If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by JAS. CLEAVER.
Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8-3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kin
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts,
BRITANIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.
PAINTS, OILS,
AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.
Nov.1:3mo.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.5
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8:tf.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap119:1y.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at

MANN'S CORNER,

or

MILLER & BOWSER,

BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo

ENTERPRISE

MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS. PROPRIETORS

O. R. DAVIS, SUP'T.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN

A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to
Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BLANK.—We have on hand a full supply of all kinds of Blanks. Any one in need of them will find we have a complete assortment.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN *SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,
nov29tf *Executor*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

628. HOOP SKIRTS 628.

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

"OUR OWN MAKE."

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.,*" upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.
March 15, 1867.10mo

THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE!

The subscribers have just opened in the building adjoining the *Inquirer* office, opposite the "Mengle House," lately occupied by Mrs. Tate, a

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

where they are prepared to sell all kinds of

STATIONERY,

SUCH AS

FOOLSCAP,
CONGRESS,
LEGAL and RECORD CAP
LONG BILL,
SERMON,
LETTER,
CONGRESS LETTER,
COMMERCIAL NOTE,
BATH POST. Large and Small,
LADIES (gilt) NOTE, LADIES OCTAVO (gilt) NOTE, MOURNING,
different styles, FRENCH,
NOTE, &c., &c.
ENVELOPES of all kinds and quality.
PASS BOOKS, at least a dozen varieties,
POCKET LEDGERS, TIME BOOKS,
weekly and monthly, TUCK MEMORANDUMS, twenty different kinds, DIARIES, of all discriptions, BLANK BOOKS, such as Long Quarto,
Broad,
Ledgers and
Day Books of al
styles, quality and kinds of binding.
CHALK
CRAYONS,
SLATES, differnt styles,
ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUIDS,
HOOVER'S INKS, CARMINE INKS,
CHARLTON'S INKS, ANDSS,
POCKET BOOKS, all
kinds, MONEY
BOOKS,
all kinds, Bankers' Cases, Lead Pencils,
Twenty Kinds of other Pencils,
Penn Holders, Different kinds, Stationer's Gum, Clark's Indellible Pencils, Gum Bands, Pocket Book Bands,
Flat Glass Ink Wells
and Rack,
Metalic School Ink
Stands, Sand Boxes, Barometer Ink Stands and Racks, Pocket Ink Stands, Pencil Sharpers, Receipt Books,
Different kinds, Copy Books,
ers, Mother Goose and others,
A, B, C, Cards, Osgood's
Speller, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,
4th and 5th Readers, Brook's
Primary, Mental
and Written Arithmetic,
Michell's New Intermediate Geography, Brown's Grammar, Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States, Sealing Wax, Blank Deeds, Blotting Paper, Photograph Albums, various kinds and sizes, Almanacs, etc., etc.

Persons desiring any of the above articles or other articles in their line, will find it to their advantage to give the

"INQUIRER BOOK STORE"

a call. We buy and sell for Cash, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold in the cities,

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Send for deseriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable: for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreements between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.